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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/834,255	04/12/2001	Peter Alexander Grossman	70006210-1	2741

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EXAMINER
AMINI, JAVID A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2672	4

DATE MAILED: 04/09/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/834,255	GROSSMAN, PETER ALEXANDER	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Javid A Amini	2672	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____ .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-15* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-15* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *1-15* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-15 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DeLorme et al..

1. Claim 1.

"A system for manipulating an image on a screen, said system comprising: a touch-sensitive screen for displaying said image; a stylus for indicating a point on said screen by touching said screen; and generating means for generating said image on said screen, said generating means including a dynamic zoom means for carrying out a zoom action on said image on said screen; wherein said zoom means detects a point indicated by said stylus on said screen, and repeatedly performs a zoom action on said image on said screen using said detected point as the center of said zoom action until said stylus is removed from said screen", Delorme et al. teaches in (col. 12, lines 26-30) the portable device is typically equipped with gray-scale "touch-screen " for text/graphic display. Such "touch-screen " can be actuated at particular points and/or series of points by touching, tapping, or sliding on the screen with a stylus, or the equivalent of a pen or pencil point. Delorme teaches in (col. 44, lines 15-18) users can also opt for zooming down to a closer map scale for a more detailed perspective or zooming up or out to get a more global outlook covering larger territory. The step of performs a zoom action on an image is obvious because Delorme teaches in (col. 12, lines 31-40) IRMIS or SOLUS map displays, as shown in

Fig. 1A1, can be controlled, queried and manipulated by use of a stylus at 05, managing the virtual equivalent of typical computer mouse commands and manipulations (performs a zoom action on image on screen using detected point as the center of zoom action until stylus is removed from screen, is considered as one of mouse commands and manipulations). And also teaches in abstract that the system provides for "automatic zooming, " to show greater detail or closer detail as the user approaches a destination, or to larger scale and lower resolution to show the user's overall planned route between points of interest. And also Delorme teaches in (col. 21, lines 40-45) when the position is within either of the rectangles, use the organizer's scroll buttons (in some graphical user interfaces, a vertical or horizontal sliding bar at the side or bottom of a display area that can be used with a mouse or stylus for moving around in that area.) to zoom in for greater detail. When your position reaches the edge of a rectangle, use the organizer's scroll buttons to zoom out. DeLorme does not disclose expressly zoom action until stylus is removed from screen. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to one of ordinary skill in the art to have an option for adjusting the zooming of point of interest with respect to the display of PDA in Delorme since it has been held PDA operations in that the IRMIS technology enables advanced map displays, rather than simple textual information. It permits current-position displays when linked with GPS. Moreover, the developed PDA system of the present invention can act as a personal organizer as well as a "hotsynch" link between truly portable devices and desktop devices (see col. 5, lines 26-32).

2. Claim 2.

"The system of claim 1, wherein said zoom action comprises an enlargement of said image on said screen about said indicated point", the enlargement/reduction interpreted as zoom in/out, therefore this step is obvious.

3. Claim 3.

"The system of claim 1, wherein said zoom action comprises a reduction of said image on said screen about said indicated point", the enlargement/reduction interpreted as zoom in/out, therefore this step is obvious.

4. Claim 4.

"The system of claim 1, wherein said zoom means continually monitors the position of said stylus on said screen, and wherein, on movement of said stylus across said screen, said zoom means alters the center of said zoom action so that the center of said zoom action follows points on the screen traced by said stylus", Delorme teaches in (col. 44, lines 1-5) the user can manipulate the cursor position on the map display with the mouse, arrow keys or other means in order to re-center the map display, causing it to shift or pan laterally to a new location centered on a different latitude and longitude.

5. Claim 5.

"The system of claim 1, wherein said image is the graphical form of a mathematical object, and wherein said generating means includes means for generating said graphical form of said mathematical object", the step is obvious because all images are the graphical form of a mathematical object (latitude and longitude or X and Y axis).

6. Claim 6.

"A method of manipulating an image on a touch-sensitive screen using a stylus, said method comprising the steps of: displaying said image on said screen; detecting an instruction to perform a zoom action on said image; detecting a point of contact of said stylus on said screen; setting a center of said zoom action at said detected point of contact of said stylus on said screen; and performing said zoom action on said image on said screen using said set center of zoom; and repeating said step of performing said zoom action until it is detected that said stylus has been removed from contact with said screen", Delorme et al. teaches in (col. 12, lines 26-30) the portable device is typically equipped with gray-scale "touch-screen " for text/graphic display. Such "touch-screen " can be actuated at particular points and/or series of points by touching, tapping, or sliding on the screen with a stylus, or the equivalent of a pen or pencil point. Delorme teaches in (col. 44, lines 15-18) users can also opt for zooming down to a closer map scale for a more detailed perspective or zooming up or out to get a more global outlook covering larger territory. The step of performs a zoom action on an image is obvious because Delorme teaches in (col. 12, lines 31-40) IRMIS or SOLUS map displays, as shown in Fig. 1A1, can be controlled, queried and manipulated by use of a stylus at 05, managing the virtual equivalent of typical computer mouse commands and manipulations (performs a zoom action on image on screen using detected point as the center of zoom action until stylus is removed from screen, is considered as one of mouse commands and manipulations). And also teaches in abstract that the system provides for "automatic zooming, " to show greater detail or closer detail as the user approaches a destination, or to larger scale and lower resolution to show the user's overall planned route between points of interest. And also Delorme teaches in (col. 21, lines 40-45) when the position is within either of the rectangles, use the organizer's scroll

buttons (in some graphical user interfaces, a vertical or horizontal sliding bar at the side or bottom of a display area that can be used with a mouse or stylus for moving around in that area.) to zoom in for greater detail. When your position reaches the edge of a rectangle, use the organizer's scroll buttons to zoom out. DeLorme does not disclose expressly zoom action until stylus is removed from screen. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to one of ordinary skill in the art to have an option for adjusting the zooming of point of interest with respect to the display of PDA in Delorme since it has been held PDA operations in that the IRMIS technology enables advanced map displays, rather than simple textual information. It permits current-position displays when linked with GPS. Moreover, the developed PDA system of the present invention can act as a personal organizer as well as a "hotsynch" link between truly portable devices and desktop devices (see col. 5, lines 26-32).

7. Claim 7.

"The method of claim 6, wherein said zoom action is an enlargement of said image on said screen", the enlargement/reduction interpreted as zoom in/out, therefore this step is obvious.

8. Claim 8.

"The method of claim 6, wherein said zoom action is a reduction of said image on said screen", the enlargement/reduction interpreted as zoom in/out, therefore this step is obvious.

9. Claim 9.

"The method of claim 6, including the step of monitoring the position of said stylus on said screen and changing said center of said zoom action in accordance with movement of said stylus across said screen", Delorme teaches in (col. 44, lines 1-5) the user can manipulate the cursor position on the map display with the mouse, arrow keys or other means in order to re-center the

map display, causing it to shift or pan laterally to a new location centered on a different latitude and longitude.

10. Claim 10.

"The method of claim 6, wherein said image is the graphical form of a mathematical object, and wherein said step of displaying an image on said screen includes the step of generating said graphical form of said mathematical object", the step is obvious because all images are the graphical form of a mathematical object (latitude and longitude or X and Y axis)

11. Claim 11.

"Computer software for manipulating an image on a screen using a stylus and a touch-screen, wherein the software includes: a software component for displaying the image on the screen; and a software component for conducting a zoom action on the image on the screen, said zoom action software component detecting a point indicated by the stylus on the screen and repeatedly performing a zoom action on the image on the screen using the detected point as the center of the zoom action until the stylus is determined to have been removed from the screen", Delorme et al. teaches in (col. 12, lines 26-30) the portable device is typically equipped with gray-scale "touch-screen " for text/graphic display. Such "touch-screen " can be actuated at particular points and/or series of points by touching, tapping, or sliding on the screen with a stylus, or the equivalent of a pen or pencil point. Delorme teaches in (col. 44, lines 15-18) users can also opt for zooming down to a closer map scale for a more detailed perspective or zooming up or out to get a more global outlook covering larger territory. The step of performs a zoom action on an image is obvious because Delorme teaches in (col. 12, lines 31-40) IRMIS or SOLUS map displays, as shown in Fig. 1A1, can be controlled, queried and manipulated by use of a stylus at 05,

managing the virtual equivalent of typical computer mouse commands and manipulations (performs a zoom action on image on screen using detected point as the center of zoom action until stylus is removed from screen, is considered as one of mouse commands and manipulations). And also teaches in abstract that the system provides for "automatic zooming, " to show greater detail or closer detail as the user approaches a destination, or to larger scale and lower resolution to show the user's overall planned route between points of interest. And also Delorme teaches in (col. 21, lines 40-45) when the position is within either of the rectangles, use the organizer's scroll buttons (in some graphical user interfaces, a vertical or horizontal sliding bar at the side or bottom of a display area that can be used with a mouse or stylus for moving around in that area.) to zoom in for greater detail. When your position reaches the edge of a rectangle, use the organizer's scroll buttons to zoom out. DeLorme does not disclose expressly zoom action until stylus is removed from screen. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to one of ordinary skill in the art to have an option for adjusting the zooming of point of interest with respect to the display of PDA in Delorme since it has been held PDA operations in that the IRMIS technology enables advanced map displays, rather than simple textual information. It permits current-position displays when linked with GPS. Moreover, the developed PDA system of the present invention can act as a personal organizer as well as a "hotsynch" link between truly portable devices and desktop devices (see col. 5, lines 26-32).

12. Claim 12.

"A data-processing system for manipulating an image, said system comprising: display means for displaying said image; indicating means for indicating a point on said display means; and generating means for generating an image on said display means, said generating means

including a zoom means for conducting a zoom action on said image on said display means; wherein, when said zoom means is activated, said zoom means determines when said indicating means is indicating to a point on said screen, and sets said indicated point as a zoom center; and wherein said zoom means repeatedly carries out said zoom action on said image on said screen about said zoom center until it is detected that said indicating means has stopped indicating to said point", Delorme et al. teaches in (col. 12, lines 26-30) the portable device is typically equipped with gray-scale "touch-screen " for text/graphic display. Such "touch-screen " can be actuated at particular points and/or series of points by touching, tapping, or sliding on the screen with a stylus, or the equivalent of a pen or pencil point. Delorme teaches in (col. 44, lines 15-18) users can also opt for zooming down to a closer map scale for a more detailed perspective or zooming up or out to get a more global outlook covering larger territory. The step of performs a zoom action on an image is obvious because Delorme teaches in (col. 12, lines 31-40) IRMIS or SOLUS map displays, as shown in Fig. 1A1, can be controlled, queried and manipulated by use of a stylus at 05, managing the virtual equivalent of typical computer mouse commands and manipulations (performs a zoom action on image on screen using detected point as the center of zoom action until stylus is removed from screen, is considered as one of mouse commands and manipulations). And also teaches in abstract that the system provides for "automatic zooming, " to show greater detail or closer detail as the user approaches a destination, or to larger scale and lower resolution to show the user's overall planned route between points of interest. And also Delorme teaches in (col. 21, lines 40-45) when the position is within either of the rectangles, use the organizer's scroll buttons (in some graphical user interfaces, a vertical or horizontal sliding bar at the side or bottom of a display area that can be used with a mouse or stylus for moving

around in that area.) to zoom in for greater detail. When your position reaches the edge of a rectangle, use the organizer's scroll buttons to zoom out. DeLorme does not disclose expressly zoom action until stylus is removed from screen. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to one of ordinary skill in the art to have an option for adjusting the zooming of point of interest with respect to the display of PDA in Delorme since it has been held PDA operations in that the IRMIS technology enables advanced map displays, rather than simple textual information. It permits current-position displays when linked with GPS. Moreover, the developed PDA system of the present invention can act as a personal organizer as well as a "hotsynch" link between truly portable devices and desktop devices (see col. 5, lines 26-32).

13. Claim 13.

"The system of claim 12, wherein said zoom means determines whether said indicating means moves whilst continuing to indicate to a point on said screen, and wherein said zoom means changes said zoom center to track the points indicated by said indicating means during any such movement of said indicating means", Delorme teaches in (col. 44, lines 1-5) the user can manipulate the cursor position on the map display with the mouse, arrow keys or other means in order to re-center the map display, causing it to shift or pan laterally to a new location centered on a different latitude and longitude.

14. Claim 14.

"A data-processing method for the manipulation of an image on a screen, said method comprising the steps of: displaying said image on said screen; detecting an instruction to perform a zoom action on said image; detecting a point on said screen indicated at by an indicating means; setting a center of said zoom action at said indicated point; and conducting said zoom

action on said image on said screen about said set center of zoom; and repeating said step of conducting said zoom action until it is detected that said indicating means no longer indicates to said point", Delorme et al. teaches in (col. 12, lines 26-30) the portable device is typically equipped with gray-scale "touch-screen " for text/graphic display. Such "touch-screen " can be actuated at particular points and/or series of points by touching, tapping, or sliding on the screen with a stylus, or the equivalent of a pen or pencil point. Delorme teaches in (col. 44, lines 15-18) users can also opt for zooming down to a closer map scale for a more detailed perspective or zooming up or out to get a more global outlook covering larger territory. The step of performs a zoom action on an image is obvious because Delorme teaches in (col. 12, lines 31-40) IRMIS or SOLUS map displays, as shown in Fig. 1A1, can be controlled, queried and manipulated by use of a stylus at 05, managing the virtual equivalent of typical computer mouse commands and manipulations (performs a zoom action on image on screen using detected point as the center of zoom action until stylus is removed from screen, is considered as one of mouse commands and manipulations). And also teaches in abstract that the system provides for "automatic zooming, " to show greater detail or closer detail as the user approaches a destination, or to larger scale and lower resolution to show the user's overall planned route between points of interest. And also Delorme teaches in (col. 21, lines 40-45) when the position is within either of the rectangles, use the organizer's scroll buttons (in some graphical user interfaces, a vertical or horizontal sliding bar at the side or bottom of a display area that can be used with a mouse or stylus for moving around in that area.) to zoom in for greater detail. When your position reaches the edge of a rectangle, use the organizer's scroll buttons to zoom out. DeLorme does not disclose expressly zoom action until stylus is removed from screen. It would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to one of ordinary skill in the art to have an option for adjusting the zooming of point of interest with respect to the display of PDA in Delorme since it has been held PDA operations in that the IRMIS technology enables advanced map displays, rather than simple textual information. It permits current-position displays when linked with GPS. Moreover, the developed PDA system of the present invention can act as a personal organizer as well as a "hotsynch" link between truly portable devices and desktop devices (see col. 5, lines 26-32).

15. Claim 15.

"The method of claim 14, including the steps of: determining whether said indicating means moves whilst continuing to indicate to points on said screen; and changing said zoom center to track the points indicated by said indicating means during any such movement of said indicating means", Delorme teaches in (col. 44, lines 1-5) the user can manipulate the cursor position on the map display with the mouse, arrow keys or other means in order to re-center the map display, causing it to shift or pan laterally to a new location centered on a different latitude and longitude.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

16. Claims 5 and 10 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

17. Claims 5 and 10 recites the limitation " mathematical object ". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

18.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Javid A Amini whose telephone number is 703-605-4248. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-4pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi can be reached on 703-305-4713. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-8705 for regular communications and 703-746-8705 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-306-0377.

Javid A Amini
Examiner
Art Unit 2672

Javid Amini
April 7, 2003

JEFFERY BRIER
PRIMARY EXAMINER